International cooperation in health research
Presentation overview

1. International cooperation in FP7 Health
   -strategy
   -experience so far

2. Programme level cooperation
   -methodology
   -examples

3. Future opportunities for international cooperation in Health
Health research requires co-operation across the globe

• Health is a priority for all countries, rich and poor
• Diseases do not respect borders
• 'Rich world' diseases (cancer, DM...) also affect developing countries and vice versa (Aids, TB...)
• Treatments and cures are universal
Third country partners welcome!

- FP7 - the largest supranational fund for collaborative biomedical research
- The original focus of the FP is Europe but growing emphasis on international co-operation
- Non-European participants (spontaneous or planned) in 1/3 of all collaborative health research projects
Three different avenues in FP7:

1. Topics open for International Cooperation
   - International Cooperation Partner Countries (ICPCs) can participate in projects and receive EC funding, same applies for USA
   - Other countries may be funded if their participation is seen as essential for the project or if provided for in the call
   - Minimum number of participants: 3 from MS/AC

2. Specific International Cooperation Actions
   - Address specific issues that partner countries face or have a global character, on the basis of mutual interest and benefit
   - Minimum number of participants: 2+2 (2 MS/AC + 2 from ICPCs)

3. Programme Level Cooperation
   - Bilateral agreements with specific countries e.g. BRIC...
   - Multilateral with several funding agencies, e.g. NIH, Canada...
Participation of researchers from non-associated 3\textsuperscript{rd} countries in funded projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participants</th>
<th>Countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>FP6, 2003-06:</strong></td>
<td>214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FP7 calls 2007-12:</strong></td>
<td>752</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(84 + 27 MS + 14 AC = 125 different countries)
## Budget allocation to partners from non-associated 3rd countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Million €</th>
<th>Of total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FP6, 2003-06:</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FP7, so far 2007-12:</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st year 2007:</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd year 2008:</td>
<td>30.7</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
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<tr>
<td>3rd year 2009:</td>
<td>29.7</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th year 2010:</td>
<td>53.5</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th year 2011:</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6th year 2012*:</td>
<td>32.2</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*in negotiation
Who are the biggest players?

Third countries involved in at least 6 short-listed FP7 “health theme” project proposals with US partners.
Where does the money go?

EC commitments in FP7 (up to 2012)

- Africa: 36.2%
- N-America: 11.1%
- S-Asia: 11.2%
- E-Asia: 5.9%
- L-AM: 6.1%
- S-E Asia: 0.9%
- Oceania: 5.1%
- EECA: 1.6%
- W-Asia: 5.1%
FP7 health research funding round 2012/13

- >750 million EUR expected to be available
- Fewer and more significant priorities
- Spotlight on innovation & targeting SMEs
- Continued support of clinical trials
- Innovation 1 call open for international cooperation

Call published in July
Programme Level Cooperation

How does it work?

- Identify and define shared strategic goals
- Agree to approach jointly and share tasks (and costs)
- Let each agency use its own funding mechanisms/timing
- Agree to share data / standards

Complementary – Interoperable – Flexible – Committed
Programme level cooperation, International Consortium model

- Teams up organisations investing in a particular research field
- Stimulates, co-ordinates and maximises research output
- Each organisation funds research its own way
- Funded projects adhere to a common framework
Programme Level Cooperation

Bilateral or multilateral agreements with other funding agencies

- Discussion at administrative level to define areas of common interest
- Workshop to identify priority topics within the area
- Separate issuing of calls in FP and in the cooperating countries
- Independent evaluation, selection and funding of proposals
- Close cooperation of the funded projects
- Sharing of results
Programme Level Cooperation

Knock-out Mouse Consortium
- www.knockoutmouse.org

Cancer Genomics Consortium
- www.icgc.org

Human Metagenome Consortium (IHMC)
- www.human-microbiome.org

Human Epigenome Consortium (IHEC)
- www.ihec-epigenomes.org
Rare Diseases & Traumatic Brain Injury

**International Rare Disease Research Consortium**

- Objective: 200 new therapies & diagnoses for most rare diseases by 2020
- 23 international partners to date - new ones welcome!
- EU investment >€430 million

**Int. Initiative for Traumatic Brain Injury Research**

- Launched by European Commission, US (NIH) and Canada (CIHR) in October 2011
- >€50 million of funding from EU, US, and Canada
Diabetes & Obesity research

- A priority in 2011 Work Programme
- EU-funded €16 million project cluster launched earlier this year
- International conference "Diabetesity – A World-Wide Challenge" in February
- Cooperation with USA, Mexico and New Zealand in preparation + other
- Coordination action in 2013 WP
Horizon 2020 – what’s new?

- A single programme
- More innovation – “from research to retail”
- Focus on societal challenges
- Simplified & broader access

Commission proposal: €90 billion
Looking forward to continued co-operation...

The Commission proposal stipulates that Horizon 2020 shall...

- remain to be the world’s most open funding programme
- be open to acceding countries, candidate countries, potential candidates, and selected third countries that fulfil the relevant criteria
- include a strategic approach to international cooperation, through targeted actions
FP Cooperation

Together we can reach Higher!

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http://ec.europa.eu/research/health
• Overview and introduction
  *Indridi Benediktsson, EC*

• EU and Latin-American cooperation
  *Carlos Segovia, Instituto de Salud Carlos III*

• International cooperation in Diabetes/Obesity
  *Thorkild Sørensen, University of Copenhagen*

• The Global Alliance for Chronic Diseases
  *Celina Gorre, GACD*

• The Access projects, example of Access2Canada
  *Nadia Khelef, Institut Pasteur*